

Invitation is extended to belong to any of these to visit meetings when

LODGE, No. 57, F. & A. Masonic Hall the second evening of every month, y. W. M.; Fred B. Mer-

CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. Masonic Hall the first evening of each month. Philbrook, W. M.; Mrs. Den Kerkhoven, Sec.

M LODGE, No. 31, I. O. in their hall every Fri- A. S. Silver, N. G.; D. Secretary.

REBEKAH LODGE, No. 1, meets in Odd Fellows' hall, first and third Monday even- month. Mrs. Alice Lit-; Miss Olive Austin,

LODGE, No. 22, K. of Grange Hall the first and third of each month. H. C. N. G. Machia, K. of

TEMPLE, No. 68, MEETINGS, meets the second Wednesday evening at Grange Hall. Mrs. M. E. C.; Mrs. H. M. of R. and C.

POST, No. 84, G. A. R. in Odd Fellows' Hall the second Thursday of each month. Hutchinson, Command-; Adjutant; L. N. M.

W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third of each month. L. Perry Lapham, Com-; L. Brown, Secretary.

GRANGE, No. 56, P. of their hall the first and third of each month. Mrs. Merrill, M.; Eva W. Secretary.

Cherry Association. Meet- ings of each month at school yard. Wendell Godwin; Sec. Eugene Vandenberg.

EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 1, meets first and third of each month in the Le- Perry Lapham, Com-; L. Brown, Secretary.

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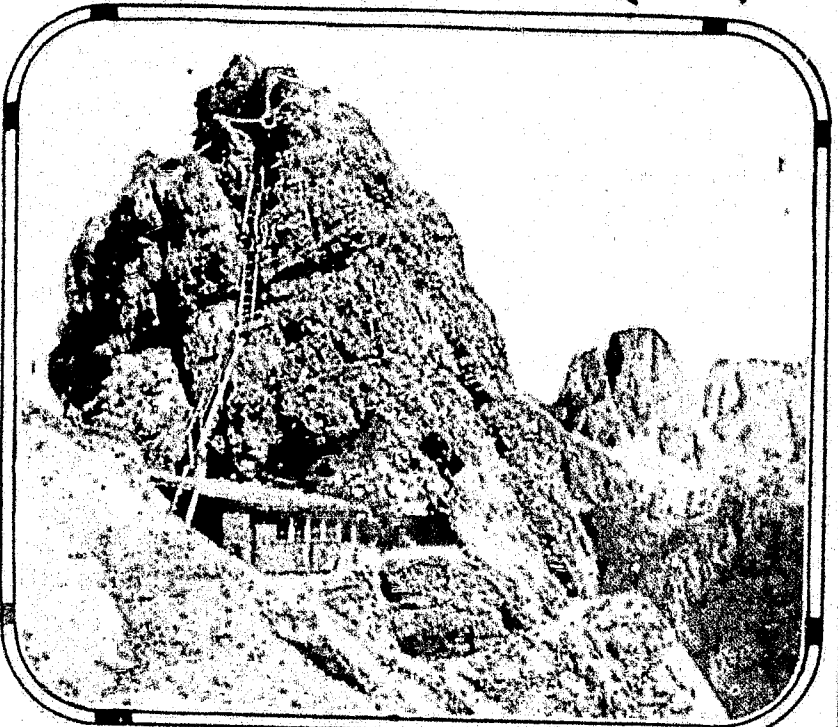
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Thermopylae of the Tyrol



Italian Artillery Observatory in the Dolomites.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

THE Brenner pass, one of the best and lowest over the Alps between Italy and central Europe, has become, because of speeches in the Italian and German parliaments, the storm center of European politics. Across this pass runs the revised boundary between Italy and Austria—revised by force of arms during the World War. North of it lies the Austrian Tyrol, south lies what the Austrians called "Southern Tyrol." But the Italians had another name for it—the Trentino—and looked upon it through the years of Austrian control as the most important part of "Italia Irredenta" (unredeemed Italy). It was chiefly in the hope of redeeming Trentino that Italy went into the war on the side of the allies.

The Brenner is one of Europe's passes richest in military history. It is the Thermopylae of the Tyrol, and the trough through which northern invasion has most regularly descended upon the sunny fields of Italy. From times immemorial, the northern tribes have sought the remnants and culture of the south over this wonderful Alpine saddle, first in fame among the gaps in the rugged Alpine defenses against the North; and a way which has echoed to the dying cries of warriors, and the clashing accoutrements of myriads of Roman legions, and to the noisy disorder of the passage of many armies through more than 2000 years of restless history.

Innsbruck, the Austrian Tyrolean capital, is at the northern terminus of this way, while Bolzano (the Austrians called it Bozen) is the Latin metropolis near the southern end. Innsbruck is exclusively of the north, surrounded by pines, apples and fir trees, and Bolzano, like the rest of Italy to the south, is in the midst of a region of vines, figs and olives. Bolzano lies 3,000 feet lower than the summit of the pass.

Full of History.

Historic points crowd one another along the Brenner. Many a barbarian tribe has come this way in search of the ease and plenty of the mild climates beyond, and many Roman legions have sought the wild tribes in their homes over the saddle of the Brenner. Galathea of the time of Hannibal, and Septimius Severus have been found buried here. Some of the world's greatest generals have traveled this path, north and south.

Memories of 2000 years of stirring happenings fill the pass with romance. Interest for the tourist who goes this way by carriage or on foot. A splendid roadway crosses the pass, one of the most important roadways in Europe, a wonderful masterpiece of engineering skill, over which, in peace times, countless motor cars from the North speed through the pass at 30 miles an hour, to Verona, Venice and Palermo.

The fact that the Trentino between the Brenner and the late Italian border to the south has become "Italia Irredenta" since the victorious march of the Italian armies and the signing of the peace treaties has not altogether solved the problem created when two peoples of different culture came together. The together has been the shifting of the international border a number of miles to the south and greatly altered the attitudes of the hereditary enemies whose lands it divides.

The Trentino region has been a hotbed of contention ever since the Alpine Brenner. Abandoned by the Romans and made a province of the empire to which the Italians hope to feel they have fallen heir, the district remained under one or another form of Roman or Lombard control until 1805, when it was ceded from Italy and given into the hands of Napoleon's German control. In 1805 the century became Austrian. In 1866, however, the French under Napoleon captured the Trentino and held it until 1871 when it was again handed over to Austria. It remained Austrian until 1918, when it was "redeemed." It during the World War.

During all these centuries, however, the Italian language and Italian culture persisted, with especial tenacity, of course, in the South, toward

RADIO

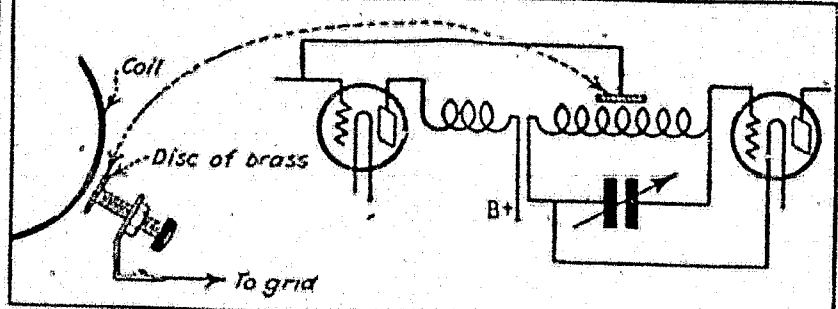


Fig. 3—Showing the Scheme Devised by Glenn Browning for Neutralizing a Radio Frequency Receiver.

By L. W. HATRY

In New York-Herald Tribune.

Many home radio engineers, using the term "neutralizing" with extreme generality, describe home designs subtracting ideas out of various articles they have read and screw them together to make a component whole including the things that they want. The men that do this sort of thing know a little of the technical and mysterious end of radio-electrics; but, much more important, they understand a deal of the practical application of things. This is written for these men. It is hoped that it will help somewhat in their rectifying a thing often done haphazardly.

First, at the risk of being uninteresting, let us go into the theory of the neutralizing or neutralizing scheme. The theory fits most of them, but the specific application discussed will be Hazrat's.

The Neutralizing Arrangement.

There is a feed back from plate to grid in a radio-frequency tube that results in the oscillation so annoying without some means for neutralizing. The feed back may be reduced by sacrifice of effectiveness, by introduction of losses or by a neutralizing, so-called, arrangement. The neutralizing idea works on what is known as the bridge principle. No from input to B+ plus going backward for the moment, let us double one. The current can either go by the capacity of C and the inductance of L₂, or by the capacity of GP and the inductance of L₁ (L₂ because L₁ is tapped in the middle). Now, if the current is divided equally in both of these branches and reversed itself in one branch to result in opposition, the result at B+ plus would be nothing, assuming that we control the paths (L₂ and GP/L₁) so that they are equal, and thus pass equal but opposing forces. That being the case it becomes apparent that if L₂ and L₁ are equal the condition is met. That sounds all right, but the capacity of GP is very small, and it is quite a trick to provide so small a capacity at C without having the wires running from L₁ and it overdo the job.

Now, the exact arrangement of Fig. 1 is being used at present in many sets employing a single stage of radio frequency amplification. The detector-coupler primary L₁ is a coil of double winding, two wires in parallel or a

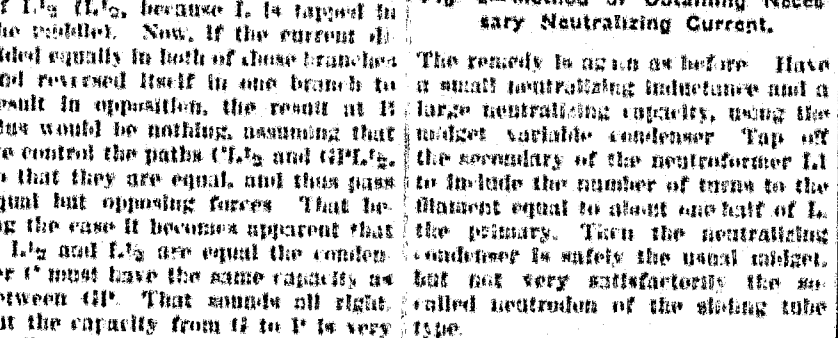


Fig. 1—Showing the Bridge Principle of Neutralizing.

single winding tapped in the center, as L₁ indicates. Yet practical set engineers often make it impossible to put the proper capacity at C, so as to balance the bridge. The aim of this article is to show how to do this successfully. This is a simple matter to rectify. If we require the relation mentioned in the foregoing paragraph to a mathematical formula, it will be:

$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{C}{GP}$

permitted, the capacity between grid and plate must be equal to that of the capacitor C. If the capacity of the grid and plate is increased, then C must be increased, or vice versa. That this is true offers a solution to the neutralizing trouble. It is present in the use of a small variable capacitor whose capacity is 5000 pF or greater generally. Under the circumstances, it is not just as well to use a 10 pF capacitor as a 5000 pF one. In this case, L₁ to L₂ would be a half of 1 to 1 in order that it would make the voltage present at B+ plus. In this case, L₁ to L₂ would be a half of 1 to 1 in order that it would make the voltage present at B+ plus.

The Neutralizing Current.

The method of obtaining the neutralizing current, as used in the commercial sets, is well known. It is shown schematically in Fig. 2. What the foregoing should have impressed upon the mind is that the balance of the bridge is not so much to be actually part of the primary inductance L₁, as more to be a control element allowing the passage of the correct opposing current to the grid of the tube to be

neutralized. So, if we arrange such a control circuit from a proper source of opposing current we can effect the same thing. This was done in the commercial set by tapping off the inductance L₁, which was secondary to L₂, for the voltages or currents in a secondary circuit are generally completely out of phase with those in the primary. The primary L₁ was almost always stuck at the filament end of L₁, as Fig. 2 indicates, so that the voltage transfer from L₁ to L₂ at the lower portions would be made with small loss. Thus the tap at L₁ generally included the same number of turns as were present in L₂, giving an oppositional current whose voltage was practically equal to that put on the plate by L₁. Control of the neutralizing capacity C would then put the exact neutralizing voltage on L₂. Since L₁ and L₂ were equal the capacitor C had to have the same capacity as that between grid and plate—a very hard condition to meet, as was said in the home-made set, and in many cases, the factory-made set.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

IS ARTERIOSCLEROSIS HEREDITARY?

ONE of the great advantages of the large amount of public education on diseases that has been going on for nearly twenty-five years is that it is possible now to use terms that were formerly intelligible to doctors only but that are now understood by most intelligent laymen.

One of these is arteriosclerosis. Almost everybody knows today that this is a gradual hardening and stiffening of the blood vessels, especially the arteries, and that it is caused by the deposit of lime in the blood vessel walls, changing them from smooth, soft, flexible, elastic tubes into rough, hard and stiff vessels which break more easily than the normal vessels. The process is very much like the hardening and stiffening of a rubber tubing, which every one has noticed in old rubber tubes of gas pipes, fountain syringes, atomizers and other rubber appliances. It is found either as a cause, or as a result in many forms of heart, kidney and liver disease. In many cases of overweight and in almost all cases of extreme old age.

What is the reason for this difference in individuals and why do some people have hardened arteries in middle life while others may live to advanced years and still have soft flexible arteries? The increased frequency of heart and kidney diseases has stimulated interest in this question in recent years.

Is this tendency to hardening of the arteries due to individual habits or is it something which we reach of us inherit from our parents? Many causes have been suspected, such as infections, overeating, excessive use of alcohol, tobacco or coffee, overwork and worry. Yet we find many people who have none of these bad habits who early develop hard arteries while many who have most or all of them never have it.

In a recent article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. J. H. Martin of Battle Creek reports a careful study of nearly a thousand persons which shows that children of parents who have had high blood pressure, apoplexy, kidney trouble, sick headaches, overweight, gout and asthma were much more likely to have early hardening of the arteries than persons whose parents had none of these troubles.

If you inherited good blood vessels from your parents thank God and keep them so. If one or both of your parents suffered from some of these afflictions you can overcome or delay the result by living simply, avoiding overeating, eating plenty of fruit and drinking plenty of pure water, avoiding excitement and trying to give your children better arteries than your parents gave you.

FIRES IN HOSPITALS

IF THERE is any place on earth where one ought to be safe from fire it is in a hospital. A person who is ill or who is recovering from an operation has enough to worry about without having any fear of fire in addition. By the same token, a well person is perhaps able to protect himself from fire in ordinary conditions. But how can an ill or disabled person be expected to escape from a burning building?

There would naturally suppose that every hospital in the country would be just as fireproof as a human skill could make it. Yet Mr. W. E. Mallick, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, says in a recent issue of the Journal of Hospital Life, that in 1922 and 1923 there were 520 fires in hospitals which destroyed property valued at \$1,300,000. This is 425 a year or more than one every day.

There are about ten thousand hospitals of all kinds in this country with care for over a million people every year. The fire loss among hospitals each year is nearly a million dollars, which would be enough to build and equip several new hospitals. Most of these hospital fires could be prevented either by greater care in construction or better supervision in management. This is seen when we study Mr. Mallick's chart showing the causes of these 520 hospital fires.

Classified by the amount of financial loss caused by the fire, sparks on the roof resulted in damage to the amount of \$194,000, nearly \$200,000.

The second most expensive cause of fire is some defect in the heating plant. Stoves, furnaces, boilers over heated stoves caused damage of \$150,000. These defects of either installation or operation are also clearly preventable.

New causes spontaneous combustion. This is generally the result of allowing waste, rubbish and trash of all kinds to accumulate, generally in dark corners. This is always preventable and due to poor management and untidy surroundings. But it destroyed \$100,000 worth of hospital property last year.

Fire is bad enough anywhere. In a hospital it should be impossible.

Sure Relief



BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
25¢ and 75¢ Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

At the first sneeze, banish every symptom of cold, chills, etc., with HAL'S HONEY of FOREHOUND & TAR

New Spanish Feast

Among the devices the dictatorship in Spain is devising to promote culture and rouse the nation is a new festival, the feast of the book. It will be held every year on October 7, the birthday of Cervantes. On that day in all official centers in Spain, in military and naval masses, in public and in private, the day will be honored by free distribution of books by the government and the municipalities. On books purchased October 7, booksellers will have to allow a handsome discount.

When You Catch Cold Rub on Musterole

Musterole is easy to apply with the fingers and works right away. Often it prevents a cold from turning into "flu" or pneumonia. It does all the good work of grandmother's mustard plaster without the blister.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made of oil of mustard and other home simples. It is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Try Musterole for sore throat, cold on the chest, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, bronchitis, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back and joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet—colds of all sorts.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Better than a mustard plaster

Ends pain in one minute CORNS

One minute—that's how quick Dr. Scholl's Zino pads and the pain of corns. They do it safely. You risk no infection from another corn, no danger from "drops" (acid). Zino pads remove the cause—pressure or rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, adhesive, and they heal. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's—25¢.

For Free Sample Write The Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago

Dr. Scholl's Zino pads

Put one on—the pain is gone

300,000 CHICKS FOR 1926

White Leghorn, Barred and White Rock, Black, Blue, and Golden Wyandotte. They are all hatched and priced right, free brooding, per cent free arrival guaranteed.

Write for Catalogue from L. H. WALKER BROTHERS, Box B. R. D. 3, Greenville, Pa.

INSIST UPON KEMP'S BALM

for that COUGH!

Teach Children To Use Cuticura

Soother and Healer of Itches and Irritations

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS

Write Le Roy Flow Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE

for Epilepsy Nervousness & Sleeplessness

PRICE \$1.00 AT YOUR DRUG STORE

Write for free booklet KOENIG MEDICINE CO. 1038 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Are you suffering from Headaches, Stomach, Heart, Liver, etc. Write for free booklet KOENIG MEDICINE CO. 1038 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Deafness
Inflamed condition
of the Eustachian
tube is inflamed and
or imperious
inflammation can
be cured by
MEDICINE will
cure your system
in less than 48 hours.
Toledo, Ohio.

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THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

(Write this paper for information concerning "Things You Want to Know." Address all communications of this nature as follows: Information Bureau, U. S. Press Association, 1343 H Street, Washington, D. C. Enclose 4 cents if reply is desired.)

Q. Can you tell me if an army rifle with the following inscription "Waffenfabrik, Bern," is American or foreign make? Can ammunition be purchased for this rifle now. C. R. R.

The army rifle referred to above is made in Switzerland. Ammunition can be purchased for it in stores where a great variety of cartridges are sold, for instance, D. N. Walford, Washington, D. C.

Q. Are they still using horses to keep their franchises on the street railways of New York City and Chicago? C. I.

New York City quit two or three years ago and the last horse on the Chicago surface lines was sold recently.

Q. Does the Priest Drug Company of Maine still buy verses advertising their powders? J. L.

Address your inquiry to Priest Drug Company, Exchange Street, Bangor, Me.

Q. What President had a son who was a Federal Administrator? B. C.

James R. Garfield occupied important Government positions including that of Secretary of the Interior. He is often confused with his brother Harry Augustus Garfield, who was United States Fuel Administrator during the war. They are both sons of former President James A. Garfield.

Q. Kindly advise me just how one would go about to have a song published, reliable publishing house and approximate cost? H. H.

Write your inquiry to The Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, Massachusetts. They can give you reliable information in every detail.

Q. How did Bolivia in South America get its name? J. C. E.

Bolivia was named for Simon Bolivar, a South American patriot.

Q. Where is there a reliable medical library and can books be secured from it? M. D.

The United States Medical Library in Washington, D. C., is the largest of its kind in the world. Physicians have access to it and may have books sent to them anywhere in the United States.

Q. What is the name of the President's ship and where is it kept when it is not in use? M. H.

The President's yacht is called "The Mayflower" and it is docked in a slip at the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D. C.

Q. What section is meant when reference is made to the Canal Zone? H. N. T.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 553.8 square miles, including land and water.

Q. How long have we had a Budget Bureau and under whose direction is it? A. D. R.

The Bureau of the Budget was created by the act approved June 26, 1921. It is in the Treasury Department but not under the direction or jurisdiction of that Department. The Bureau is under the immediate direction of the President. Under present regulations provided by the President, the Bureau reports to the President and not to the Congress.

Q. When was the great earthquake in Japan? W. H.

A great earthquake occurred in Japan on September 1, 1923, when a great earthquake, which, followed by a great fire, killed about 140,000 people and destroyed the city of Yokohama. The earthquake was felt all over the world.

Q. Is it true that the American Medical Association has a large newspaper throughout the country and they employ correspondents and reporters from all parts of the world to collect and furnish the news to it? The American Medical Association does not employ a newspaper. It is a professional organization and its members are physicians. It does not have a newspaper and it does not employ correspondents and reporters.

Q. How much gas does the American Medical Association pay for its headquarters building? W. H.

The American Medical Association pays for its headquarters building in Washington, D. C. The building is owned by the Association and it pays for the gas used in the building.

Q. What can I put with turpentine to make it nonflammable? W. H.

The United States Bureau of Standards can give you information on this subject.

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LOOKE'S MILLS
Marjorie Farwell of Bethel visited at King Bartlett's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ring were weekend guests of friends at South Paris. Washington Heald and Naomi of No. Buckfield visited at W. H. Crockett's, Monday. Naomi will remain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Ames were at Bryant's Pond, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Davis and Mary visited his parents at Bryant's Pond, Sunday.

SOUTH ALBANY
Mrs. Hazel Wardwell called on Mrs. Robert Hill and twin babies recently, finding them very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fullerton returned to their home here Saturday.

Lee Lord and Ivan Kimball went to Norway one day last week.

There will be a dance at I. O. O. F. Hall, Saturday night, March 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Kimball were Sunday callers at James Kimball's.

Freddie Scribner visited his friend, Arthur Wardwell, Saturday.

Carroll Lewis visited at Lester Allen's, Sunday.

Irving Morry Grove Robert Hill's team to Norway, recently.

Charles Allen from Auburn, who has been working in the woods for J. H. Shoen, has finished his job and returned home.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD
Miss Mollie Stanley was at Leche's Mills one day last week.

Robert Morroette has completed his work for Mr. Peterson and is heading west for Mrs. Frank Foster.

George and Frank Osgood are heading north to the mill.

The Warden, who has been off sick with the flu, is now at the mill.

Frank Back has come out of the woods and is heading back to the mill for A. W. Ryan.

Miss Harriet Sullivan is away from home at the mill. Her mother, Mrs. L. M. Sullivan, has returned to the home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warden and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warden are at the mill.

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WEST BETHEL
Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Lord were in town Sunday.

Miss Virginia Goodnow was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodnow over the week end.

Mrs. Estella Goodridge was in Bethel, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brander White, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Whitman called on Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason, Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Uhlman of Bethel spent a few days at D. W. Cushing's last week.

Mrs. Louisa Love has returned to her home on Robinson Hill.

Miss Laura Hutchinson was in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Cushing has been quite ill the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warden are at the mill.

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Fred S. Brown

NORWAY, MAINE

The New Spring Coats and Dresses



PICTORIAL REVIEW PRINTED PATTERNS

have arrived in dozens of smart styles and colors.

Cape styles seem popular especially with the younger set—Many sport coats in mixtures, sizes 16 to 42.

Prices reasonable—

\$10 up to \$29.50

Another shipment of

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all sizes, all colors, both printed and plain—

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Goodyear Tires and Tubes

in
Balloons
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Before placing your order for Tires and Tubes it will be for your interest to get our prices.

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The Boston Sunday Globe is a great demand. Dealers are the quantity sold out. Order the paper regularly. Read the Sunday Globe Magazine next Sunday.

Five Great Days

MARCH 29--APRIL 2

The First Community Religious Education Training School Ever Put On in Bethel.

THREE COURSES, WITH CREDIT.

1. BIBLE.
2. PSYCHOLOGY.
3. YOUNG PEOPLE'S ACTIVITIES, METHODS, WORK.

No man without religious education will be big enough for God's tasks.

Ford Costs More to Build—Is Worth More—Yet Sells for Less

If any other manufacturer endeavored to produce a car similar to the Ford according to the high standards of the Ford Motor Company, it would be impossible to offer it at anything like the present low Ford prices.

If the Ford Motor Company would substitute ordinary design for the basic Ford features, Ford cars could be produced and sold for less than the present Ford prices. Yet by so doing, Ford simplicity, durability and reliability would fall below the standard insisted upon by the Ford Motor Company.

Just think! 13,000,000 model T Ford cars have been produced since 1908—almost as many automobiles as were built by all other manufacturers combined. In 1925, almost 2,000,000 Ford cars and trucks were built and sold—and plans for 1926 call for the production of even more than 2,000,000.

It was the superiority of Ford design in 1908 that established Ford leadership. It is this same Ford design, improved but basically unchanged, that is continuing to make the Ford car the outstanding leader among all automobiles.

Features that Contribute to Ford Simplicity—Durability—Reliability

- Three-Point Motor Suspension
- Dual Ignition System
- Simple, Dependable Lubrication
- Left-Hand Drive
- Thermo-Syphon Cooling System
- Torque Tube Drive
- Planetary Transmission
- Multiple Disc-in-oil Clutch

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

TOURING	New Prices	RUNABOUT
\$310		\$290
TUDOR SEDAN	COUPE	FORDOR SEDAN
\$520	\$500	\$565

Closed car prices include starter and demountable rims. All prices f. o. b. Detroit

These low prices are sure to create a tremendous demand this spring for all types. To insure prompt delivery—place your order now

"We have never lowered the quality of the car to reduce the price"

